confined to a particular side of the House, and that dif-ferent sentiments existed upon both sides. It was well known that he belonged to a class that never would tolerate the admission of a State that permitted in its con-State should be admitted hereafter with a population known that he belonged to a class that never would tolerate the admission of a State that permitted in its constitution alion suffrage. He should be striking at the root of American principles whenever he yielded to this. He did not intend, to present particular reasons for his course, because they had been descanted upon so ably by Mr. Zozacorran. He proposed to refer to the opinions of one of the highest intellects of the nineteenth century—one of the ablest intellects of the nineteenth century—one of the ablest statesmen of the South—who more than twenty years ago saw the danger of extending this species of suffrage; he alluded to Mr. Calhoun, upon the admission of Michigan, when he spoke of the evil consequences of engratting this policy upon American featitutions.

stitutions.

Mr. HEAGAN, of Texas, called the attention of the cause to the fact that Mr. Calhoun, at that time, had sclared that he was hurried into that debate without ne to consider the question, and that accounted for the

macuracy of expression.

Mr. HILL conceived what the gentleman said to be true, but he had never seen a criticism of that speech that satisfied him that he was in error. He could not vote for the admission of Oregon unless the same rule should be applied to her that was applied to Kansas. He

ould be contented with nothing short of that.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE, of New York, opposed Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE, of New York, opposed the admission of Oregon under the constitution which she presented. The particular politics of that State, present or prospective, had no influence upon his mind in determining his action. His opposition rested upon three points: first, her admission would be a palpable infraction of the rule established by this very Congress in the case of Kuraes or minute and west undescreed. intraction of the rule established by this very Congress in the case of Kansas, an unjust and most undeserved discrimination in favor of Oregon, and a plain and dangerous violation of the equality of Territories; second, that the admission of Oregon would be unjust to the States already in the Union, and especially to the older and larger States of the confederacy; and third, the prohibition of negroes from residence and the right to maintain suits in the courts of the State. He ventured to tain sints in the courts of the State. He ventured to affirm this prohibition was without a parallel in the his-tory of civilized nations, and was, in his judgment, a plain infraction of the letter and spirit of the constitution. It admitted foreigners and excluded a large class of our own citizens from the temple of liberty.

Mr. CASE, of Indiana, urged the admission of Oregon upon the guound that its citizens desired to be admitted

constitution which was presented. In proof caused a letter to be read from Owen Wade. of this, he cansed a letter to be read from owen wade, of Oregon, in which that gentleman states that many of the friends of freedom fear that slavery will be planted there if the State is not admitted under the present constitution. There were perhaps some objectionable features in the constitution, but the fact that it forever excluded slavery entitled it to the support of all republi-

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, gave notice that, at the puper time, he should move to add an additional section to the bill, providing that it shall not take effect until by a census, duly and legally taken under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, it shall be ascertained that the population equal or exceed the ratio of representation required for a member of Congress; and should the census so taken show a population equalling or exceeding the ratio of representation, the President shall answers the sense by excellential and thereafter and ace the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and out further proceedings, this act shall take effect, without further proceedings, this act shall take effect, and the admission of Oregon be complete.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said his opposition to the bill

arose from no sectional prejudice, nor because the Terri-tory did not contain 93,420 of free population. He scout-cel all such objections as that. But while he claimed this for himself, it did not lie in the mouths of the other side f the House, who voted for the compromise act of the ast session, to talk about their being the special advocates of the organization and admission of free States Let those gentlemen look upon the measure which denied this privilege to the people of Kausas. Within Kansas there was a larger population than that of Oregon, and he challenged contradiction. He denied the assertion of Mr. Thayen, that he had not sworn to make the people of Oregon support the constitution of the United States, and contended that when he swore to support that consti-tution he swore to prevent others from violating it by his official action as a member of Congress. He held that the official action as a member of Congress. He held that the constitution framed by the people of Oregon was in direct contravention of the provisions of the federal constitution, which they were all bound to support; and let him say that gentlemen knew full well that if they voted for this bill, they voted for all its provisions, and if they rejected it, they made the constitution of no more effect than the paper upon which it was printed. Gentlemen could not escape the issue by saying that they did not approve of all its provisions, but still voted for its passage.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, stated that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Davis] had announced his intention to move to recommit this bill, with instructions to add an additional section repealing the restrictive clause in the bill of the last session with reference to Kansas. He oreferred to vote for the bill as it stood, but, if his col-eague should succeed in making his motion, he desired offer a substitute for the bill, providing that hereafter no Territory shall be admitted with a population less than that required for a member of Congress, to be ascer-tained by a census; whenever any Territory contained sufficient population, the legislature might call a con-rention for the purpose of forming a constitution, and taking the necessary steps to become a State, subject to such limitations and instructions as to its approval and sufficient as may be prescribed by law.

such limitations and instructions as to its approval and ratification as may be prescribed by law.

Mr. SANDIDGE, of Louisiana, replied to the remark of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, that he would vote for the admission of no State that recognised alien suffrage, and inquired whether or not that gentleman held that Congress had the right to regulate suffrage within the States of the Union. If he and his party were not prepared to say that, how could they declare that a reason for opposing the admission of a State. He was the wore activitied. the admission of a State? He was the more asto that southern men should take this ground than that his northern friends should do so. The dectrine would lead to nothing less than that Congress could say that every negroupon their plantations should go to the polls and vote themselves. Other gentlemen objected to the admission of the State because negroes were prohibited from resi-dence therein, and from maintaining suits in its courts. Were those gentlemen ready to permit a good black African to occupy a seat upon the floor of the House as an equal? Would they not object to men of African blood equal? Would they not object to men of African blood allying themselves to their sistem? for that was equali-This equality was all moonshine. There was not would say so, and, if not willing, why ate about their equality?

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, inquired whether the gen-

tleman approved of the prohibition placed upon the ne gro by the constitution of Oregon.

Mr. SANDIDGE replied that he did, and expressed a

desire to have his question answered. He believed it was right for the people of every State to declare who should be citizens and who should yote at their elections. Mr. WILSON said he would not be willing to see an

African sitting beside him as an equal.

Mr. SANDIDGE. Then I am sure he is not prepared

Mr. HOARD, of New York, agreed with the majority of the committee, who reported against the pr the Oregon bill. He could not vote for the adm a State that refused to admit negroes to the right of residence and the maintenance of suits in the courts. To be consistent be was compelled to oppose the bill under con-

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said that whatever might be his term of service, he should never give a vote which more fully commended itself to his head and his heart than that which would stand recorded in favor of the admission of Oregon. He found no inconsistency in that vote as compared with his vote upon the English compromise. If the gentlemen on the other side of the House would examine their own record, not only the House would examine their own record, not only the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Gnew.] who intro-duced the majority report, but other gentlemen. The thought that record would show more glaving inconsist-ency in the votes they had given than that which con-

trained them to vote against the admission of Orego Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, stood now where he years in relation to the admission of Ocegon. He aged by vote and argument the bill authorizing pecule to form a constitution preparatory to adsion. He did so simply and exclusively upon the ground of the absence of a sufficient population. That opjection remained now, and it was the only objection

CLAY, of Kentucky, inquired whether, in his opinion, when there was doubt as to the population, it was not the wiser for the statesman to rive the State the benefit of the doubt, and admit her rath." than to ex-

less than the requisite number to entitle a a representative upon this floor, and yet he did not consider that this afforded any reason why he should not vote for the admission of Oregon. At the time it was adopted, Oregon was a cotemporary question with that of Kansas. It was pending before the Senate at the time the Kansas bill was pending, and before the adoption of the compromise bill. He thought then that provision

the compromise bill. He thought was not enacted to be applied to Oregon.

Mr. GHMAN, of Maine, could not vete for the a imission of Oregon with the prohibition in her constitution and mulattoes. Still he was store upon free negroes and mulattoes. Still he was willing to be charitable in relation to that constit the early emigrants to Oregon were from the New England States; and in the constitution which they formed for the preservation of their rights and their property, they imbedied the same features which were so objectionable to many members of the House.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohlo, obtained the floor,

on motion of Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, the

By Mr. FLORENCE: The mamorial of Pavid Smith, of Philadelphia, praying Congress to pass a law granting him an appropriation of two hundred and twonly dollars, (2320.) being the amount due him for services rendered on board of the United States Trigate *Presidents' from 1816 to 1813: referred to the Committee on Claims. Also, the mimorial of Andrew Turk, of Pennsylvania, praying Congress to pass a law giving him an invalid pension; referred to the Committee on fracall Fensions.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED dit," and although Victor Emanuel of Sardinia is

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1859.

No. 71. The Board of Commissioners of the County of Knox, plaintiff in error, vs. David C. Wallace. On motion of Mr. N. C. McLean, of counsel for the defendant in error, a erricari was granted in this cause.

No. 284. Sampson & Tajwan, claimants of the ship Sarah, &c., appellants, vs. Samuel Welsh et al. The motion of Hon. H. M. Phillips, of counsel for the appellees, to dismiss this cause for the want of jurisdiction, was set down for argument on Friday next.

The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Kentucky. On the motion of Mr. Hatcher, solicitor for the complainant, leave was granted him to file a bill of equity against the State of Kentucky, and process of sub-

government. Sardinin was obliged to borrow from gent to the Crimea, and cannot now sustain her army quity against the State of Kentucky, and process of sub-

equity against the State of Kennucky, and property of the State of Kennucky, and power was awarded in the case.

No. 87. The Steamer Republic, &c., Joseph E. Montgomery, et al., claimants and appellants, ee. John J. Anderson et al. The motion to dismiss this cause was argued by Mr. Rankin in support thereof, and by Mr. Polk opposition thereto.

No. 64. Philo Chamberlain et al., claimants of the

No. 64. Philo Chamberlain & at., claimants of the propeller Ogdensburgh, appellants, es. Eber B. Ward, & al., survivors of Samuel Ward, deceased; and No. 80. Eber B. Ward et al., survivors of Samuel Ward, deceased, appellants, es. Philo Chamberlain & al., claimants of the propeller Ogdensburgh. The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. Newberry for the libellants, and by Mr. Stanbery for the respondents. Adiourned until Monday. 11 o clock Adjourned until Monday 11 o'clock

COURT OF CLAIMS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1859. Peter N. Paillet vs. the United States. A petition praying for indemnity for losses sustained in the Mexican war, referred by the Senate to the Court of Claims, for examination into the character and amount of losses. "sained by the petitioner and to report to Congress the evidence in the case, with the opinion of the court upon the legality or quity of said claim. Mr. Phillips opened the argument for the petitioner. Mr. McPhenson, Deputy Solicitor, replied in behalf of the government. Mr. Phillips
closed, and the case was submitted.

Asbury W. Kirk, administrator, w. the United States.
Mr. Polk presented his concluding argument in this case,
and it was submitted.

and it was submitted. Adjourned to Monday next, 12 M.

THE BALTIMORE CUSTOM-HOUSE

Mesers. Editors: I find in the morning papers a sketch of the remarks made yesterday by Mr. J. Morrison Harris, in his place as a member of Congress. So far as these remarks related to the selection of a site for a post office in Baltimore, the cost, &c., they are wholly without foundation, and Mr. Harris has less intelligence than his place calls for if he did not know them to be so.

place calls for if he did not know them to be so.

The post office property was purchased in an almost dilapidated condition, some seven years ago, at a cost of \$90,000. A portion was sold to the government, and the whole money received from that sale was expended on the property. The revenues for five years were also so expended, and by these expenditures and careful management the conserts was made to yield an annual revenue. expended, and by these expendences and carried manage-ment the property was made to yield an annual revenue of \$15,000. An owner of 720 shares of the stock—the whole capital consisting of 2,000 shares—was then bought out at the rate of two hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars for the whole. Looking at the then rental and the prospective value of the property, no owner would have sold for less than \$200,000—the price paid the government.

As to the allegations that nine tenths of the citizens

were opposed to the site, the records of the department show that there was no opposition from any quarter, save from those who, like Mr. Harris, were anxious to sell

other property for the purpose.

In truth, the whole remarks of Mr. Harris, so far as published, are nothing but a revival and restating of republished, are nothing but a revival and restating of republic sen'a is so which were made to the late President prior to the sale, and proved to be utterly untr Having negotiated the sale referred to, in my capacity as president of the Merchants' Exchange Company, I do not choose that the transaction shall be missessed in

not choose that the transaction shall be migr GEORGE P. KANE

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1859.

DRATH OF A SPECULATOR. - The notorious Gen. Samuel Prosser, whose exploits in financiering are well known in Newark, N. J., Buffalo, N. Y., and many other cities, was arrested, ten days ago, in Fonda, N. Y., on a charge of having obtained \$500 from a New York hotel keeper, on false pretences. He was taken to New York, he was seized with typhus fever, and died last Tuesday

Conviction and Sentence.-Daniel Funk, indicted for ne murder of John Osborn, was tried and convicted of murder in the second degree, at Waynesboro', Pa. the 24th ult., and on the following day was sentences be imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary for 51 years. David W. Funk, a brother of Daniel, who was indicted as an accessary to the murder of Osborn, was acquitted.

AN ECONOMICAL PUMP. - The New York Central Raff. As Economical to a road Company have procured a caloric engine, to use at their water works, at Rome, N. Y., in place of a steam sugine. It is said to work well, and it only costs twenty cents a day to run it. It is used to pump water from the Mohawk river into the water house of the company.

Pipes and Croads -Owing to the inferior quality of cigars now thrown into market, many old smokers have been driven to the use of the pipe, "the quality of Turk-ish and other fancy tobacco being better than that of which most eigars are made, and pipe-smoking being less than one-tenth as expensive as cigar-smoking

WINTER IN THE LEAD REGION.-Lead mining has been rigorously prosecuted the present winter, at Galena, III.
The stock now on hand in that city amounts to 20,000
pigs, and it is thought 40,000 will be ready for shipment the opening of navigation in the spring

THE YACHT WANDERER .- On Thursday evening last, at the quarterly meeting of the New York Yacht Club, W. C. Gorrie, proprietor of the yacht Wanderer, recently engaged in landing slaves in Georgia, was formally expelled from the club, and the name of the yacht erased from the club list.

MAPLE SUGAR -The Ashtabula (Ohio) Sentinel says,

that some of the farmers in that region have already be-gun to make maple sugar. Ashtabula and Geauga coun-ties produce more sugar than any other counties in the

Mr. MILLSON replied that he was not one of those progressive democrats who looked in complacency upon the extension of the Territories and the multiplication of States. He had been alarmed with apprehensions upon the admission of new States, and looked for mark to the day when there would be a hundred States, and when members would find the Senate a more unwieldy and popular assembly than the House of Representatives. When they must admit a State, he yielded to necessity, but he would not run to meet it.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, should vote for the admission of most remercial to the streets of Naples carriers were blown over, and seven the wind. Of course, the mountain, presented a circlet of snow-capped tops all around the city. At Caserta, on Sunday night, the largest pine perhaps in the kingdom was thrown down, and, falling across the railway, interrupted the communication and silenced the telegraph."

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1859

EUROPEAN POLITICS-THE SINEWS OF WAR

The money kings of Europe, the industrial and

ommercial classes, and one or two of the most

powerful governments of the European confederacy,

having set their faces against war, and threatened

those rulers who seemed anxious to disturb the pub-

lic peace with the punishment due to the violation

of treaty obligations, and the subversion of law and

authority, it would now seem that the effort to find

"a satisfactory solution of the difficulty honorable

to all parties concerned" is nearly certain to be suc-

cessful; and that the Emperor Napoleon, having tried his strength, convulsed the courts and money markets of Europe, startled the people from the repose of peace, and given his needy courtiers an op-

portunity-of which, by all accounts, they have liber-

at the stock exchange, is content to forego the en-

means reluctant to defend herself and her supremacy in Italy against the nephew of "the Corsican ban-

eager for an opportunity of distinction and the ex-

tension of his little kingdom, if France and Russia

will support him, none of the three can afford or

sustain the expense of war. War now-a-days can-

not be carried on without abundant supplies, and

France, Austria, and Sardinia, of all the nations in

Europe, are the least in a position to obtain these

supplies. Austria is in the market now for a loan

to enable her to meet the ordinary expenses of her

England the money necessary to move her contin-

without a resort to loans or insufferable taxation of

her subjects. France is loaded with debt, and can

never make both ends meet. The commercial and

industrial classes need repose; they have much bor-

rowed capital employed in railroads and other great

works, and they know that at the first blast of the

heralds of war all these enterprises must be aban-

Thus the necessary expense of civilized warfare

becomes the most effectual check upon the ambition

of aggressive rulers. As civilization advances, war

men were required to be fully equipped with their

bows and arrows; but in this age of Minnie rifles, Lan-

caster guns, Colt's revolvers, and other costly material

of destruction, the equipment of an army is a very

expensive luxury, which the industrial classes-the

men who pay-are strongly disinclined to afford

the defence of their hearths and liberties, when

every patriot is ready to risk his life and fortune

Whether Austria displays too much interest in

Vienna or in Paris, is not a subject calculated to in-

spire those who really bear the burdens of war with

that spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotic devotion

which they feel when their country and their honor

are assailed. The idea of a "united Italy"-a people

unanimously determined to conquer their suprema-

cy, and, trusting in their own strength and patriot-

ism, win the freedom which they profess to prize so

much-is admitted to be a chimera. The Neapoli-

tan cannot be persuaded to consider the Piedmontese

as an Italian, and the Roman cannot be induced to

acknowledge that the Lombard is entitled to equal

citizenship with himself. There is no concord of

were the Austrians driven out, the Pope dethroned,

and the two Sicilies delivered from the blighting

proclaiming Victor Emanuel King of Italy; there

is another party irreconcilably opposed to any

honorable engagements, but we have no money for

If then Louis Napoleon or Francis Joseph be

never so desirous to draw the sword, so long as those

who hold the purse-strings refuse to find the funds,

the explosive tendencies of these imperial gladiators

will be effectually restrained. England says, "the

peace must be preserved." Prussia re-echoes this

ery, and adds, "Austria shall not be dismembered."

Under these circumstances, will Napoleon dare to op-

pose the voice of Europe and the tendencies of

It is believed by a large class of intelligent Europeans that the movement of Napoleon in Italy was

intended to divert public attention from other and

ality, the Russian and French rulers are arranging a

descent upon Turkey, with a view to an early ad-

ministration upon the affairs of "the sick man's

estate." At this distance, we regard the chances of a union of Napoleon and Alexander, with the purpose

of dividing Turkey, as far greater than the active

co-operation of Great Britain and France to effect

political ends in any part of the world. Those who

have been familiar with Russian and French policy in the East will find abundant inducements for a descent upon Turkey; and, in the face of the powerful

naval forces of Napoleon, it is by no means clear that

the British government would do more in opposi-

tion to such a work than they did in opposition to

the absorption of Poland. England will never again engage in a war that shall hazard her com-

mercial, manufacturing, and moneyed interests.

unless driven into it by imperious necessity. This is,

or ought to be, well understood in Paris and St.

Petersburgh, and hence Napoleon has nothing to fear from England in a union with Alexander for the

purpose of distributing the assets of the Sultan.

bankruptey and destruction."

the age?

disgrace become synonymous.

dened, and therefore become almost worthless.

joyment he promised himself in "liberating Italy." The fact is, however, that although France is quite willing to bully Austria, and Austria is by no

THE ADMISSION OF OREGON—THE REPRESENTA-

It is with some surprise we hear of opposition the admission of Oregon from democratic members. The reason given, as we understand, is, that the principles of the English Bill, requiring a representative population, should be applied to the case of Oregon. This is clearly wrong, and the argument is in a utshell. Heretofore this rule has never been applied to any nutshell.

Territory; but, at the last session, when both Oregon and Kausas applied for admission without such population, the point was made. In the Kansas bill it was provided that, if Kansas accepted the proposition of Congress, she should be admitted, without regard to the question of population. Why? Because, in that event, she should not be required to go through the preliminary steps of organization preparatory to admission. But if she rejected the propositions of Congress, she should wait until she had acquired the due population. Why? Because them she would be in the condition of all other territories which had not already formed their constitutions, and would proposity come under the new rule which it was thus proposed to adopt for the future admission of new States. In the case of Oregon, there was no necessity for further action on the part of her people, and hence her admission without reference to population. Why? Is a formed their constitutions, and would proposity come under the new rule which it was thus proposed to adopt for the future admission of new States. In the case of Oregon, there was no necessity for further action on the part of her people, and hence her admission without reference to population. Why? Is a formed the interception. Several applications have been made to the commander of the post for the point of the commander of the post for the reserve, but all have been relieved. A petition was sent to Secretary Floyd to have this reserve removed, and open the output made to the commander of the post for the river to settlement. As the reserve is situated, it inflicts a serious injury upon the commander of the post for the post for the post for the post for the river to settlement. As the reserve is situated, it inflicts a serious injury upon the commander of the post for the post f regard to the question of population. Why? Be- by a German while exhibiting his skill with a revolerally availed themselves-to fill their empty pockets acquired the due population. Why? Because then and hence her admission without reference to population was but the application to her of the same rule which had been laid down for Kansas.

Let us test it. If Kansas had accepted the proposition of Congress and come in as a State, without the representative population, would it not have been the greatest wrong to have now rejected Oregon? No one would have thought of voting against the admission of Congress for that reason if Kansas had thus

admission dependent not upon the action of her own people, nor upon the judgment of Congress, but upon the act and vote of the people of Kansas. This is so manifestly unjust that we feel sure no democrat will carry it out who gives the subject mature reflection.

Let us present one other view. If Oregon is now refused admission for this reason, she will be the only Territory that ever has or ever will be. so refused without notice. In the case of Florida and other Territories which have been admitted without a representative population, no such rule has been enforced. In the case of Kansas, Nebraska, and all others hereafter applying, notice is given to their becomes more expensive. In ancient times, all fighting people in advance not to apply until they have a representative population. Not so, however, with Oregon. Her constitution had been formed; her people had gone through with all the formalities, expense, and trouble of preparing for admission as a State, and a new rule is to be put upon her withtheir sovereign, unless the sacrifice is required for out notice. The injustice is so apparent that we feel confident our appeal to the democracy in Congress will not be unheard when we ask them not to make a step-child of Oregon.

on the issue of the fight, and when surrender and A Difficulty.-It must be apparent to every one that there is a morbid disposition in the community Servian politics, or whether the Italian people are to have before them some deadly strife between indown-trodden and abused by a despot who sits in dividuals, to misrepresent the conduct of public men, and to get up and keep up an excitement about something. The recent "hostile correspondence" between Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth is a specimen quite in point. The gentlemen referred to are about the only persons in the country, we infer, who are ignorant of the existence of any misunderstanding. There is a disposition on the part of newspaper correspondents to get up sensation items; and as they are not only indulged by the press, but their statements not quirequently made the basis of editorial comments, we have a right to infer that the "great newspapers" have a department of their journals devoted exclusively to such "items." The opinion as to what government should be adopted Union establishment is reorganized about once a week in this way; and in the course of the year pretty much every prominent man in the country is brought rule of the Bourbons. There is a party in favor of into "deadly conflict" with somebody. CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

such course, and strenuously in favor of The Democratic State Convention which met at Midtletown, Connecticut, on Wednesday last, was distin. a very formidable party-who think that each enished for zeal and harmony. New Hiven Register, "had sent up its reliable men; and province is entitled to declare for itself and be govamong them many of the 'old line,' who seem to have erned as it chooses, without regard to Italian unity. acquired new animation from the occasion and the im-A war to regulate these differences, overturn existing porlance of the pending struggle. From first to last, the governments, and wipe out valid treaties, may well convention was moved as by a common impulse, and in its proceedings, as in its conclusions, there was not a disstartle moneyed men, and cause them, while locking their strong boxes, to exclaim, "Such a war will not pay. We may help to enable nations to fulfil their

Hon, W. W. Eaton, of Hartford, was elected president of the convention, and the ticket of last year was unanimously renominated, with the exception of Mr. Wins Italian and Servian campaigns, which can only lead to low for lieutenant governor in place of Hon. J. C. Smith. who is now minister to Bolivia, viz: James T. Pratt, of Rocky Hill, for governor; Richard H. Winslow, of West port, for lieutenant governor; E. Williams, of Stoning ton, for secretary of State; Daniel B. Warner, of Haddam, for treasurer; and Peleg C. Child, of Woodstock for comptroller.

Among the resolutions passed, which are manly in tone and unmistakable in sentiment, are the following Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the present Chief Executive of our nation; and that his efforts in promo-Executive of our nation; and that his chorts in promo-ting the peace and prosperity of the country—in obtain-ing from Great Britain the relinquishment of the claim which she has heretofore maintained of searching Amer-jean vessels upon the high seas—in protecting the rights of American citizens upon foreign soil, and in executing the laws against the African slave trade, merit the sanc-

more substantial interests which can be attained only through an alliance with Alexander, and that, in reof the democratic party in regard to the collection of revenue for the support of the government: and in accordance with that policy do declare that it is the duty of Congress to so regulate the existing tariff as to furnish an amount of money sufficient, with its other receipts, to deamount of money sufficient, with its other receipts, to de-fray the necessary expenses of the government, and pro-vide a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the pub-lic debt, and at the same time, by proper discrimination, afford equal encouragement to all the great industrial

pussuits of the nation.

Resolved, That the possession by this government of the island of Cuba is necessary for the proper defence and protection of our great and rapidly-increasing commercial interests; that its acquisition would not only greatly benefit the manufacturing business of Connecticut, and enhance the agricultural, mechanical, and commercial interests of the whole country, but would put an end to the importation of slaves from Africa, who now find their market on her shores; and that humanity and interest therefore impose upon the general government the duty of obtaining possession of Cuba whenever it can be done consistently with national honor and justice. pursuits of the nation.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
William Nolen, surveyor of the customs at Paducah,

entucky, reappointed.

Port, Louisiana, reappointed. Dr. Gould is not appointed director of the Cambridge Richmond, Virginia, reappointed. NEWS FROM ARIZONA

Gilla Ciry, January 1, 1859.

Dear Siz: Since my last, we have heard from a party of miners that were prospecting in the Pine mounts
above the Pimos. They were guided by a friendly Apa
who had been held captive by the tribe ranging there. who had been heal engine by the tribe ranging there. The gold was more pleutiful than any yet found. Rich diggings are also reported on the Colorado, thirteen miles from here, and minors are hastening there to secure claims. The news is not authentic, although there is but little doubt of gold being found near a salt lagoon, near the mountains opposite here, (12 miles.) There is no average pay with the miners here. Some are realizing from \$5 to Lounce per day; others are clearing expenses, ar many are doing nothing. Part of the machinery for the many are doing nothing. Part of the machinery for the water-works have come; and now that all doubt is re-moved on this head, we have all a guarantee of doing

A young Italian was accidentally killed last Monday

They are permitted to work in some of the diggings and excluded from others. Peons are solling for \$200. The female peons, or Mexican slaves, are auxious to scur-American masters, but, thus far, few have been success

Several families have arrived from California, and report large numbers on the road. The confidence of the miners is increasing hourly by the news that is being te ceived by every mail from above. The overland mail passes here regularly, and drops us occasional batches of news. We have begun to receive eastern papers, and, isolated from all evidences of civilization as we are, we have learned to appreciate these visitors. Christmas To reject Oregon now, because Kansas refused to accept the proposition of Congress, is to make her which to pledge our friendship with a bumper, but all was quiet and peace. A number of reporters are here for the California papers. No further news. Yours, truly, R. KEMi'.

To Sylvestee Mowry, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

ARIZONA, GILA CITY, Jan. 9, 1859. DEAR SIR: We have received the President's message by an overland express, and in a short time we hope to receive some action by Congress in relation to us. Miners are arriving and departing daily—some going further up the Gila, others returning to California. The mines are gradually improving, although the \$100 strikes are few Two specimens were taken out last week weighing, re spectively, \$27 a \$27 50; which shows that, with good mining facilities, the diggings will prove both extensive and rich. You are aware that we have to pack and cart the dirt from one to three miles, and then wash it in a common rocker, which is both slow and expensive. This accounts for the disheartened phiz worn by the departing miners. Doctor Regers has company intends putting an engine near here, so that the diggings will be generally supplied at a low price. The message has given confidence to the actilers here. Many who were preparing to return home have resolved to trust their fortunes here, and are looking anxiously for further news by every mail. It will have a conciliatory further news by every mail. It will have a condilatory effect upon those who were preparing for Sonora, and stop them from resorting to force to secure a settlement there. Should Sonora pass into our keeping, and the government monopolies he removed, it will open up a country the equal of California in minerals and agricul-ture. This will prove a fine field for emigration. Guay-mas, on the Gulf, is believed by the majority of persons familiar with this country to be the proper terminus of the Pacific railroad. Thence communication is direct with the whole Pacific coast. The feasibility of this route is superior to any proposed.

route is superior to any proposed.

The weather is cool and ice has become frequent, but with an ordinary supply of blankets we camp upon the carth without shelter. We claim this to be the firest earth without shelter. We claim this to be the fixest climate known, and from the corpulency of the settlers it should be called the healthiest. A party is concen-trating at the Pimos village to proceed to the White nountains. It will consist of 200 men; less than this will not prove sufficiently strong for the Indians. The Gila is gradually rising, and in a few weeks it will be even with its banks. Business, &c., are quiet at the No news from Tueson. The travel from Sonora is fort. No news from Tueson. The travel from Sonora still great. More than one hundred thousand sheep have passed for California. The Mexicans are chary of the country, and should their flight continue, the country will prove an easy prey to our government.

Yours, truly,

R. KEMP.

Tucson, (Arizona,) Jan. 19, 1859. My DEAR SIR : Since I wrote you last the most important My Dgan Su; Since I wrote you last the most impor-tant news is that the Indians are worse than ever. They stole from Capt. Ewell, near the Fort, 25 head of cattle; 15 mules from Mr. Joseph Yancey, near Tubac; 5 mules from a Mexican train on the road; all of Col. James Douglass's animals, (including his favorite riding mule,) at Capt. Ewell's mine; 6 head of oxen and 2 horses from Capt. Sutton, near this place; and last they stole 4 head of oxen from Capt. Rowlett's Rancho, near this place; and the latest news, received here by a Mexican this morning. was that they had burnt his fences and in all probability

killed several persons living there, as we have not received any news from them. We have had but one person killed since I wrote you last, but there is no knowing when more may share the same fate; and between murderers and Indians, what is to become of us? The Indians might be controlled if there was an agent appointed for that purpose.

We must have some one to govern and protect us, or we shall have to abandon this country, as news has been received here that the Indians intend to attack this place.

hat would become of the smaller places should this lace? Yours, most respectfully,
MOSES B. CARSON.
S. Mowry, Esq., Washington, D. C.

A NEW GOLD DISCOVERY

The Sioux City Register of the 27th ult. says Major Alexander Culbertson, a member of the American Fur pany, and one of the most noted and well-informed tiersmen, arrived in Sioux City on Wednesday last, di-rect from the head waters of the Missouri river. The Major brought with him about \$1,200 in gold dust, which was taken out of the diggies on the "divide" between the Missouri and Columbia rivers. The head waters of these two rivers, it will be recollected, are but a short distance apart; so near, indeed, are they together, that Maj. Culbertson, as he informed us, drauk water out of the Missouri river, on the east side of the Rocky mountains, and in half an hour afterwards drank out of the Columbia river on the Pacific slope.

This is what is known as Gov. Stevens's Pass, and is

said to be the most feasible route for a railroad to the Pasaid to be the most feasible route for a railroad to the Pa-cific. The gold in Major C.'s possession is what is gen-erally called round or lump gold, and the average of the pieces is about the size of a grain of com. It is not of a very fine quality, being worth about \$14 or \$15 per ounce; but what it lacks in quality is made up in quantity, as it is said to exist in that region in abundance. These mines can be approached within a comparatively short distance by steamboats, and we have no doubt will be visited by

by steamboats, and we have no doubt will be visited by crowds of adventurers during the coming season.

Major Culbertson was accompanied by Mr. Galpin, of Fort Pierre, who informs us that the weather up the Mis-souri has been of the most delightful character during the present winter, and cannot be surpassed by any other

SINGULAR TRIAL -In the trial of Mrs. Hartung, at

Albany, who was found guilty, on Monday, of the mur-der of her husband, the principle of a party's credibility der of her husband, the principle of a party's credibility in his own case became curiously involved. The husband died of aresuic. Of this there was no doubt. The poissen was administered by the wife, or by William Rhineman, her paramour, ov by both together. This, too, was beyond question. Near the close of the trial the woman made a statement, which was read to the court and jury by her counsel. It was not evidence; the law which permits parties to be witnesses in their or behalf in civil cases denies them that privelege in cris nal trials, where life or liberty is at stake. The sta Kentucky, reappointed.

William Shearer, surveyor of the customs at Lake
Port, Lonisiana, reappointed.

William M. Harrison, collector of the customs at
Richmond, Virginia, reappointed.

Harrison, collector of the customs at
Richmond, Virginia, reappointed.

Harrison at trials, where fire or liberty is at stake. The statement of Mrs. Hartung was, substantially, that she was induced to buy the arsenic by her lover for an innocer purpose, as he informed her, and that she had no suspin ion that her husband's death had been caused by poiso till some time after the deed was committed.

SPEECH OF HON. S. A. SMITH

(From the Metuphis (Touncesco) Avaisable, of Feb. 8.) Prom the Memphis (Toursessee) Avalanche, of Feb. 5.]

Sam. Smith, as he is familiarly called, is one of the few men lit Congress whose speeches we always read; and we do so because they always contain something sensible and to the point, and because we never rise from the persual of one of them without being better informed upon the matter in hand thus when we sat down. With a clear head and an honest heart—an intellect capable of mastering everything be undertakes, and the independence always to say just what he thinks—Mr. Smith never speaks without throwing new light upon his subject, and affording instruction to these who may listen to, or read after him.

We have been led to these remarks from reading this gentleman's late speech in the House of Representatives on the subject of the government expenditures. We think, and we do not mean it as an empty compliment, that it is by far the best speech we have yet seen upon this much-abused subject, and the only one, in fact, which, at one and the same time, accounts correctly for the great increase in the public expenditures, present the true causes for the depressed condition of the revenue, and points out the proper mode for remedying the evils so generally and so loudly complained of in this connection. In our judgment, Mr. Smith has "hit the nail on the head" at every point of his argument, and especially so in fixing upon Congress itself the charges of extravagance which a certain class of its members have been so auxiously and persistently endeavoting to fasion upon the administration. As it is our purpose to publish the whole of this excellent speech as soon as we can possibly do so, we content ourselves for the present with giving an extract.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Prescott's History of Philip the Second, of which thre clumes have appeared, is to be completed by Mr. Kirk Dickens is coming to this country again. He may as well make up his mind to discount a large batch of his 'American Notes.'

John H. Davis, a heavy packer of Cincinnati, died suddenly Saturday. A local paper says: "He was ly esteemed as a man of benevolence and enterprise was a good judge of purk!"

James E. Murdock, esq., the celebrated and very popular tragedian, delivered a lecture on Friday evening last at Easton, Md., before the Young Men's Christian As

Rev. Prof. Hoge, of Virginia, who preached a few Sundays ago, at the New York Academy of Music, has received and declined a call to fill the post made vacant in the Collegiate Dutch Church, in that city, by the death

John G. Saxe's mother, who resides in Troy, went Beauington, last week, for the purpose of hearing her poet son read his poem on "Love." Though he has lectured four hundred and fifty times, this was the first time the old lady ever had an opportunity of hearing

Mr. G. W. Mountfort, American consul at Candia who Mr. G. W. Mountfort, American consur at candla, was is at present in Boston on a furlough, was knocked down by a horse on Saturday night, and in the fall broke his arm a little above the wrist. Mr. Mountfort is confined to his house in Prince street, doing as well as can be ex-William Smith O'Brien, the distinguished Irish patrio

within Smith O Brien, the distinguished firsh patriot the Dublin Nation says, is about to sail from Galway for the United States. We have reason to believe that the report is true; but Mr. O Brien, who will be accompanied by his son, whose education he superintends, designs that his visit shall be wholly of a private nature.

Governor Wise, while acknowledging the invitation Governor wise, while acknowledging the invitation extended to him by the Seventh Regiment National Guard of New York to be present at their fête on the 22d instant, on the occasi n of the presentation of the Wolfe testimonial, has declined, alleging as an excuse delicate health and the duties of his office. In his absence, has recommended Colonel William M. Peyton, a Virginian, resident in New York, as his substitute.

Col. T. B. Thorpe has purchased an interest in the spirit of the Times, and will hereafter be associated with its edit rial department. The Colonel as a writer is well known to the literary world, and particularly for his sketches of Lie in the Woods. His world of friends in the South will be pleased to hear that he will hereafter be connected with the Spirit, which finds so large a portion of its patrons in the southern States.

Mr. John J. Babson, a representative to the general court from Glouce-ter, Mess, left his cat in charge of a relative during the absence of himself and family from home, but the feline quadruped proved to be a most inveterate thief, and was therefore ejected from the home of his new guardian. Not liking this treatment, the cat climbed to the top of the house—a three story dwelling—smashed a pane of glass in the sky-light, and made a successful entrance into the house.

Mr. Walsh, in his Paris letter to the Journal of Com ierce, estimates the wealth of the Rothschilds at abou merce, estimates the wealth of the Rothschilds at about \$200,000,000. The integrity and preservation of this lurge fortune will depend very much upon the preservation of peace in Europe. They have large investment in this country as well as on the other side. Their chief operations, however, are confined to the business of exhange between different countries, to carry on which they have agents residing in every considerable commercial mart throughout the world.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

The branch of the Union Bank of Jackson, Ten was robbed of a large amount of specie and paper more; on Thursday night, and the clerk murdered. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed has yet been discovered. The commissioners appointed by the Treasury Depa

ment to ascertain what kind of boats is best adapted for use on the life-saving stations of the United States have recommended, for its general utility, the "Empire Gip life-boats," invented by Backman & Camps, of Nov A new religious sect has sprung up in the vicinity

A new religious sect has spring up in the vicinity of New Bedford, Mass. Among their peculiarities is, that the minister salutes the sisters with a kies. A writer say he recently saw a brother kissing the sisters with an unction, and warning their husbands to flee from the wish As some boys were skating on the river near Clark As some boys were stating on the first near street bridge, Chicago, Ill., a few days since, they discovered a human head in the ice, near one of the piles. It was identified as belonging to the body of Gabriel Felix, a German sho maker, who had been nissing for nearly two months, and had been suffering periodically from as

of insanity. John Martin, of New Bedford, 30 years of age, delil rately laid himself on the track of the New Bedford and Tannton raifroad just as a freight train was approached. Thursday afternoon, and was crushed to death. He had previously been ejected from a passenger car for non-

Among other things presented to Rev. N. T. Allen, of Jewett City, Conn., at a donation party, was a heg weighing two hundred and twenty pounds. It was suspended upon a stout hickory pole and borne through the house upon the shoulders of two stalwart men, much to the amusement of the assembled company. Upon each six of the animal was fixed a card, with the significant if not classic, sentence · · · Whole hog or nothing · ·

A steamboat (says the New Orleans Delta) arrived a fe days ago at our wharf from the Red river, with a large party of goutlemen and ladies from the northwestern parishs who are visiting our city for pleasure and amusement Among thom are eight wislows, whose aggregate weals amounted to five millions of dollars. One of the stables is the owner of six hundred slaves, and the other make a crop of three thousand bales of cotton.

A committee having been appointed by the Solor A committee having been appointed by the Soloman Lodge of Masons, in Savannah, to draught recommends tions for the celebration of opening the new ball in the city, the committee says. "That as tradition has informed us, a Masonic lodge (now Solomon's) was first orgalized in this city by General Oglethorpe, February 10th 1733, we do dedicate Solomon's new hall on the 16th February next, being the one inundred and twenty sergif anniversary of the organization of Masonry in Georgiand for the purpose of making the dedication as impoins the occasion demands," the committee recommend the appointment of a joint committee of the several bolls to make suita' he arrangements for the occasion.

BED CHAPLAIN SERVICE - Rev. Dr. Sunderland astor of the First Presbyterian church, will preach as us-shibith insorting at 11 o'clock.

It is expected that Rev. Dr. Sillis, of New York, will preach it irst Presbyterian church, 41, street, on. Sinday (to-morrow mg) at 11 o'clock. The service in this church will be as usual a

M RS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs respe o announce that she will give a course of si-e at "Philharmonic Hall" in this city, twent onth. Particulars in future advertisements